

MORGAN CASH FROM EQUITABLE SALE AIDS ALLIES

Do Pont Money Paid for
Stock Will Finance Huge
Munitions Deals.

\$1,000,000,000 IN WAR
CONTRACTS HERE

Minority Stockholders Threaten
Fight for Share of \$90,000,000
Surplus of Society.

J. P. Morgan, through the Bankers Trust Company, made a large loan to relatives of General du Pont. Relatives of General du Pont bought du Pont's powder holdings with money borrowed from Morgan bank. General du Pont with money obtained for sale of powder plant stocks bought Equitable control from Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan lends money paid him by du Pont to Allies to buy powder from du Pont's relatives.

General du Pont arrived in New York soon after Mr. Morgan left, and a brief stop in the Equitable offices was made to Boston, where it is expected he will see Mr. Morgan to-day and clean up some of the details of the transfer. A statement outlining his position is expected to be issued on his return here to-morrow.

Minority Will Fight.

Manitowick it develops that whatever the battle may be for mutualizing the company will not go through without a fight from the minority stockholders, who want what they declare to be their share of the \$90,000,000 surplus built up by the company. Among these stockholders, it now develops, is Charles W. Morse, who bought a few shares, less than fifty, it is understood, while he was still in the heyday of his power.

The sale of the Equitable by Mr. Morgan is in line with the policy he adopted soon after the death of his father. In the closing years of the latter's life he locked many millions in non-productive investments. Since he became the head of the house Mr. Morgan has returned to the business not less than \$10,000,000 of the capital his father put into other things. The full amount may be nearer \$10,000,000. Persons close to him say it is his intention to place many more millions back into the firm, which is now doing the biggest banking business in the history of the United States.

It is estimated it has placed and has the placing of contracts for the Allies that will total close to \$1,000,000,000. Ordinary banking commissions on this will run into the tens of millions, and the guaranteeing and financing of contracts by those taking them may be expected to produce tens of millions more. Under the circumstances Wall Street sees very clearly why Mr. Morgan should wish to use as much of his own money as possible.

Powder Money for Stock.

There was yet another reason why du Pont should take over the Equitable stock. He had, through the company which erected the new Equitable Building, something like \$2,000,000 in loans from the society, a large item to one interested, and Mr. Morgan, it is said, was unable to see why he should continue to carry the loan at a heavy loss each year while du Pont was getting the benefit of so large an accommodation. The sale of General du Pont's powder holdings, with the aid of the Bankers Trust Company, has been a success. The result, the money thus freed becoming available for the purchase of the Morgan stock. This in turn became available for use in connection with the huge war contracts the Morgan firm has with the Allies.

Morgan Monopoly Assailed in London

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 15.—"The Daily Chronicle" to-day says:
"One of the most urgent problems which the Minister of Munitions will have to face in the course of the war is the question of the control of the munitions industry. The fact that the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, is setting for the British government in the purchase of munitions in America, questions have been asked from time to time on this matter in the House of Commons, but no particulars have been given in reply.

In the meantime there is a growing demand for a revision of the terms of the contract in view of the belief now widespread that, however justifiable it may have been in the early days of the campaign to employ a middleman between the manufacturer and the government, such a course is no longer necessary and may not now be desirable. We put on one side for the present the allegations that Canadian manufacturers have been obliged to negotiate with their own imperial government through this neutral intermediary. There are, however, well-founded stories to this effect, but we prefer to lay no stress on them in the absence of official confirmation.

What does seem undoubtedly to be the case is that we are deprived of the services of some United States munition firms because these firms either can not or will not deal through Morgan. The position is simply that we want to deal with every manufacturer who is willing to make for us or sell to us. If there are, as is stated, many firms which are not willing to deal through Morgan, the position is simply that we want to deal with every manufacturer who is willing to make for us or sell to us. If there are, as is stated, many firms which are not willing to deal through Morgan, the position is simply that we want to deal with every manufacturer who is willing to make for us or sell to us.

Continued on page 4, column 2

EQUITABLE BOUGHT WITH GUNPOWDER

J. P. Morgan, through the Bankers Trust Company, made a large loan to relatives of General du Pont. Relatives of General du Pont bought du Pont's powder holdings with money borrowed from Morgan bank. General du Pont with money obtained for sale of powder plant stocks bought Equitable control from Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan lends money paid him by du Pont to Allies to buy powder from du Pont's relatives.

WILSON TURNS CHEEK

Follows Bryan's Precept—
But It's to Baby Grandchild.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 14.—President Wilson turned the other cheek for a slap to-day in a fashion that would have pleased even ex-Secretary of State Bryan, had the slapper been a foreign country. Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, not quite twenty-one days old, was paying her first visit to the executive mansion, and apparently the President relished the slap from the tiny fingers.

LAW THAT CURES MAY KILL HIM

Murderer of Wife and
Daughter to Face Trial
for Life if He Recovers.

Vito Gerardi will start for Clinton prison to-day. The law sends him to the gloomy prison on the edge of the big woods to cure him of tuberculosis. If he is cured the law will bring Gerardi back to the Tombs and put him on trial for his life.

It is all incomprehensible to Gerardi. In his humid cell in the Tombs last night he tossed on his cot and tried to straighten it out. He had gone before a black-robed judge—Judge Wadhams, it was—and had said he was guilty of killing Anna Gerardi, his daughter. He was sorry, he said, but he had killed her. He had been promised that the law would not kill him for that; it would send him to prison for not less than twenty years, but the prison would be in the mountains and would be good for his cough.

It was a strange thing to do to a man who admitted he had killed his own daughter. But even stranger was what they next told him. If the mountain prison cured him of his cough he would be brought back to this sweating cell and the law would try to take his life for her death.

His wife's more adaptable mind had grasped a bit of the new land's riddle. If her husband remained in New York he would die. She knew he could never be convinced of this, so when he returned to his simple told him she would not live with him unless he did as the kind gentlemen said and made a proper use of their money.

Gerardi was prepared for protest, but his wife's pleading won. He pulled a revolver from his pocket and pulled the trigger as fast as his finger would work.

ALL MISSOURI BID TO CLARK WEDDING

Speaker's Daughter Decides Not
to Issue Individual
Invitations.

Montgomery City, Mo., June 14.—All Missouri to-day was invited to attend the wedding of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the National House of Representatives, and James M. Thompson, of New Orleans, which will occur at the Clark home at Bowling Green, on June 30.

SLIDES ON 'PHONE WIRE

Fugitive's Rapid Transit System
Proves in Vain.

After sliding down a telephone wire from the roof of an apartment house at 109 West 111th Street to the second floor to escape a pursuing patrolman, James Regan, of 214 West 140th Street, dived into the window of what he took to be a vacant apartment. The door was locked from the outside, and a few minutes later, by the fire escape, he cornered Regan under a bed.

"THE HEART OF AMERICA SHALL INTERPRET THE HEART OF THE WORLD."



Flag Day was observed throughout the country yesterday with more impressiveness than ever before. In this city almost a million school children in the five boroughs took part in the exercises. The picture shows some of the thousands of pupils saluting the flag at the meeting at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in Riverside Drive. Display of the flag upon public and private buildings was general. In some residence sections every house in a block hung out the Stars and Stripes.

CHICAGO WALKS AS STRIKE TIES UP STREET CARS

Fourteen Thousand Sur-
face and Elevated Em-
ployees Quit Work.

Chicago, June 14.—The first day of the big Chicago streetcar strike passed without serious mishap. No surface cars were run, and only a few trains on the elevated. There was nothing resembling regular service except on the suburban lines of the steam railroads, and these were far from adequate. A block thrown through a window of an elevated train was the only violence.

It was announced to-day that the strike would not interfere with the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World on June 20. It was said that the hotels were all within easy walking distance of the convention hall, and the association had plenty of automobiles at its disposal in case the strike was still on when the convention opened.

An ordinance planned to restrict the employment of strike-breakers was adopted by the City Council to-night. It provides that no person shall be employed on a motorcar unless he has had at least twenty-one days' instruction on the surface or elevated cars of Chicago under the supervision of an instructor who has been employed on the Chicago cars for at least four days' instruction.

An ordinance was adopted instructing Mayor Thompson to appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be the head, which shall work toward the settlement of the strike. All kinds of vehicles were pressed into service, even police skates among some of the younger generation. Tens of thousands walked to their places of employment. The great thoroughfares through poorer districts, such as Blue Island Avenue, Archer Avenue, Milwaukee Avenue and Clark Street, were black with people trudging to work. They overflowed from the sidewalks onto the pavement.

One Thousand Extra Policemen.

The quiet of the day was not accepted by the police authorities as assuring continued tranquility. Chief of Police Healey said he would ask authority to enroll 1,000 extra patrolmen to be available in event of disorder when the companies make a real effort to operate.

A drizzling rain most of the day added to the discomfort of the city. Owners of automobiles, driving to or from the city, submitted generally to the unrelenting brigandage of those seeking rides. Few machines travelled with empty seats.

By a vote of 11 to 3 the finance committee of the City Council decided to take under consideration for two weeks the request of Chief of Police Healey for an emergency appropriation of \$477,364 to employ the additional patrolmen.

Make Every Day Flag Day President Wilson Urges

Not Swashbucklers or Braggarts, but the Great Un-
voiced Mass of the Nation That Stands for
America, He Tells Holiday Crowds.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 14.—Addressing more than 5,000 men, women and children, President Wilson appealed to-day to citizens to wear the American emblem next to their hearts, not only on Flag Day and similar occasions, but on every day of the year.

The President spoke from the south porch of the Treasury Department, where he had been introduced by Secretary McAdoo. He made no reference to the great international problem which has confronted him during the last nine months. His speech was a purely American speech directed to an American audience.

The President's arrival at the speaking place was hailed by the Marine Band with "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Wilson was escorted to a little flag-embroidered desk. His coming was greeted with the most enthusiastic and most unrestrained applause that has ever greeted Woodrow Wilson in Washington.

WILD WEST GONE? ASK NEW YORKER

Cowboys Toss Him on Bronco
and Shoot Up \$1,000,000
Hotel as He Buys Drink.

Omaha, June 14.—Robert Morris, Jr., New York, was captured here to-day by a bunch of cowboys, who came in with a train of cattle. For an hour the New Yorker was forced to furnish fun for the punchers who, after placing him on one of their horses, rode with him to the city. The employment of conductors is limited to those having had at least four days' instruction.

An ordinance was adopted instructing Mayor Thompson to appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be the head, which shall work toward the settlement of the strike.

All kinds of vehicles were pressed into service, even police skates among some of the younger generation. Tens of thousands walked to their places of employment. The great thoroughfares through poorer districts, such as Blue Island Avenue, Archer Avenue, Milwaukee Avenue and Clark Street, were black with people trudging to work. They overflowed from the sidewalks onto the pavement.

The streets had the appearance, except for the general good humor with which the situation was accepted, of the avenues of some city in the war zone from which the population was flying.

One Thousand Extra Policemen.

The quiet of the day was not accepted by the police authorities as assuring continued tranquility. Chief of Police Healey said he would ask authority to enroll 1,000 extra patrolmen to be available in event of disorder when the companies make a real effort to operate.

A drizzling rain most of the day added to the discomfort of the city. Owners of automobiles, driving to or from the city, submitted generally to the unrelenting brigandage of those seeking rides. Few machines travelled with empty seats.

GERMANS CONFIDENT, YET TAKE NO CHANCES

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 14.—An American just arrived from Berlin said to The Tribune correspondent to-day:
"I lunched last week with Herr von Bernstorff, a son of the German Ambassador in Washington, who occupies a post on the General Staff. He informed me that, although the Germans believe they will win fairly quickly, yet they are taking no chances. He even instanced: 'We have winter equipment ready now for every one of our men likely to be called up, even down to two pairs of winter boots and two sets of winter underclothing.'

GERMANS SWEEP 43-MILE FRONT BEFORE LEMBERG

Von Mackensen Forces
Line from Near Mos-
ciska to River San.

London, June 14.—The Germans under General von Mackensen have broken the Russian line east and north of Przemysl and resumed their advance toward Lemberg along a front of forty-three miles, Berlin to-day officially reported. Meanwhile the Teutonic forces along the Dniester, the Vienna communique states, have captured the town of Zydacow, about ten miles north-west of Zarnow, the centre of recent bitter struggles.

The advance on the northern front extends from Sienawa, a town on the River San eighteen miles northwest of Jaroslau, along a line running south-eastward to the village of Cerniawa, about four miles northwest of Przemysl. The distance by air line between these points is thirty-one miles.

Sixteen thousand Russians were captured on this front, Berlin claims. Russian Claim Contradictory.

A press dispatch from Petrograd gives another version of what appeared to be the same battle. It said 60,000 men of the Austro-German attacking forces were killed, the remainder being routed.

The most recent Russian official report merely mentions the locality where this action is said to have taken place in a paragraph which declared that the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Mosciska on Friday and Saturday, did not resume the offensive.

Petrograd admits Vienna's claim that the Austro-Germans have made a crossing of the Dniester from Bukovina, but says that a brilliant cavalry charge at Zaleszczyki resulted in a local Russian success. No claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river. A crossing of the river at this place may not be a serious affair for the Russians, as it is remote from Lemberg and an advance from it might expose the Austro-German flank.

Line Reaches River San.

The German Army Headquarters report on the fighting in Galicia says:
"General von Mackensen began an attack on the line extending seventy kilometers (forty-three miles). Starting from their positions at Cerniawa, northwest of Mosciska, and at Sienawa, the enemy's positions have been taken along the entire length of this front. Sixteen thousand prisoners fell into our hands yesterday.

"Attacks by the troops under General von Linsingen and General von der Marwitz also resulted in successes. The Vienna official statement issued to-day says:
"The allied armies again attacked in Middle Galicia, and after stubborn fighting the Russian line on the southern slopes of Jaroslau was broken and the enemy was forced to retreat with very heavy losses.

Retreat Near Mosciska.

"Since last night the Russians have also been retreating near Mosciska and to the southeast of that place. We captured yesterday 15,000 Russians. The capture of the Dniester are continuing. Near Derzow, south of Mikolajow, our troops repulsed four strong attacks. The enemy was routed from the battlefield.

"North of Zaleszczyki the Russians attacked, after 11 o'clock at night, on a front of three kilometers (nearly two miles), but the attack failed under the fire of our troops, with great losses to the enemy."

Germans Take Russian Position by Storm

Berlin, June 14.—The War Office issued the following communication to-day: "The fighting in the east. The German army in the neighborhood of Kuzie, north-west of Shavli, a few enemy positions were taken. Three officers and 300 men were taken prisoners. Southeast of the road from Mariampol to Kovno our troops took the first Russian line by storm. Three officers and 313 men were captured."

SEEKS PEACE IN U. S.

Wife of English Labor Leader
Will Appeal to Women.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 14.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the leader of the Independent Labor party, who will see New York on Wednesday, told The Tribune correspondent to-day that she would go to San Francisco to take part in the International Women's Peace Conference.

CAPITAL HEARS BERLIN WANTS PEACE MOVE

Willing to Back Action
If Neutral Powers
Suggest It.

KAISER'S REPLY TO BE FRIENDLY

Washington Thinks An-
swer to Wilson Note
Will Be Conciliatory.

OPTIMISM IS GROWING

President Waiting to Hear
House's Report on Attitude
of Warring Nations.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 14.—The impression is growing in Washington that Germany is disposed to look with real favor on the inauguration of a tangible movement for peace from one or another of the neutral powers. The attitude of the more moderate of the German newspapers toward the latest Wilson note, the sending of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard to Berlin as the special envoy of Ambassador von Bernstorff, the constant springing up of peace suggestions in various quarters in reports which "Berlin hears" from outside, all point to a movement believed to have its source in Germany looking to the time when peace may be more openly discussed among the powers now at war.

The argument is advanced that Germany has come to a realization that the crest of the wave of her successes has been reached, if not passed. It is said the inadequacy of arms and ammunition which has held back the Allies, particularly the Russians, has been in part counteracted by the munition factories of Europe, coupled with the huge supplies purchased in the United States. The Teutonic advance into Russia, it is reported, has been halted because from the Arctic port of Archangel are again coming shell, shrapnel and small arms ammunition.

Situation Adds Complication.

The situation is further complicated for Germany by the recent political developments in Greece, where a victory for the "war party" of Venizelos is expected to indicate a more than probable accession of a Greek army to assist the Allies in the investment of Constantinople, once the Turks are forced across the Bosphorus.

At the State Department it is stated that no peace proposal of an official character has been advanced from any nation, but it is not denied that suggestions have been made informally to indicate the desirability of a settlement.

The attitude the United States assumed early in the war will not be changed. This government, it is said, will be glad to take part in any movement to restore peace. Its good offices will be extended wherever sought, but the United States will not be drawn into any combination of neutrals or obligated to any sister nation in any way which will present any possibility of "entangling alliances."

United States Willing to Co-operate

It is said in high official circles that the return of Colonel E. M. House, who visited Berlin, Paris and London and conversed with the leading statesmen of the German, French and British nations, will be welcome to President Wilson, who is expected to devote considerable time in the next two or three days to discussing the latter's impressions of the men with whom he has talked on the war.

Optimism is felt among officials of the administration and in the diplomatic corps as to an amicable settlement of the disputed questions between the United States and Germany. The American government is expected to make a statement to the effect that the President's third note will result in an understanding that will be satisfactory.

Optimism on Note Grow.

This spirit of optimism is attributed in large measure to the careful phrasing of the latest note. It is felt that this note has convinced Germany that the United States is disposed to be fair and to admit Germany's right to make war against her actual enemies in her own fashion.

Agreement with U. S.

Worked For in Berlin

NEW LAUREL GARDENS OPEN AIR
Refrigerator, Hotel Breslin, 3' way & 25 St.
See section 4th.

Continued on page 4, column 1

Continued on page 3, column 5

Samuel Hopkins Adams

has written a splendid outline of the purposes of The Tribune's Bureau of Investigations.

It was our intention that this should be published to-day. Instead, it will appear on June 22, when Mr. Adams will have put the finishing touches to this article of such unusual importance to the public and to the publishing business.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News—Editorials—Advertisements